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Original Articles.

REMARKS UPON THE DEATH OF DOCTOR SAMUEL LILIENTHAL.

BY DR. GEORGE H. MARTIN.

[*Before the Students of the Hahnemann Hospital College, October 6, 1891.*]

Students of the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco—Since we last met in this lecture-room, one has left our midst whose memory we should stop a moment, in the rush and anxiety of our college work, to honor. I do not wish these few remarks to be considered as a eulogy, for I do not think myself capable of undertaking such a task; as that should be left to others older and more capable than myself. I feel it my duty to say something to you of him, as for three years he occupied the Chair of Mental and Nervous Diseases, and was my immediate predecessor in it. When, two years ago, on account of failing health and strength, he had to resign that position, and I was called to it, I felt that I was assuming a responsibility greater than I could bear; but the older teachers are passing away, and the younger have to take up their work and go on with it the best they can. My purpose in honoring his memory to-day is two-fold; first, on account of the great respect and admiration I have always had for him, and second, that, by a short review of

his life and work, we may each be inspired by his noble example to renewed activity, and to put forth greater efforts for the advancement of homœopathy. Dr. Samuel Lilienthal held a position in our ranks which it will be the lot of but very few men to attain. He was a most indefatigable worker, and had the cause for which he was working very near to his heart. He was born in Munich, Bavaria, December 5th, 1815. From his early boyhood he was a student, and his father, who was a merchant of that place, was able to give him the best educational advantages which the young student was not slow to improve. He studied first at the Gymnasium and then he went to the University, where he obtained his medical degree, and graduated with full honors. After his graduation he was appointed to a position in the City hospital of Munich, but he did not hold that position long, as he was desirous of going to America with some friend, where he thought there would be a greater field of usefulness for him, and in 1838, when twenty-three years of age, he arrived in this country. He had letters to Dr. Wesselhoff, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, who at that time had the only institute of homœopathy in this country. At that time Dr. Lilienthal was not a homœopath; he had listened to the lectures on homœopathy at the University, but did not give his attention to them to any great degree. He located in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and practiced according to the old school. Just as his practice was becoming lucrative, he had to move away on account of ill health. He then located on the Savannah river. Here he married, the love of his youth in the fatherland, a young lady who had courageously followed him over here. His wife he thought a great deal of. She was a good, true, noble woman, was ambitious for her husband's welfare, and always encouraging him to do his whole duty in the work he had in hand. She was a true helpmate, and was one of the great factors in his future success. He soon had to leave this location on account of his wife's ill health, and went north to Haverstraw, Rockland County, New York. Here he established himself as an homœopathic practitioner, and very soon had a large and lucrative practice. He was well liked by his patients, and wonderfully successful with his cases.

In 1857, in order to give his sons better educational advantages, he removed to New York City. His reputation had preceeded him, and he found a warm welcome by the members of the homœopathic profession. He was at once placed on the medical staff of the United States Homœopathic Dispensary, which position he held for many years. He was appointed to the chair of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and some of your professors here in this College to-day, were students there during his term of service, and got the benefit of his teachings. He was visiting physician to Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, and professor of Clinical Medicine in the New York College for women. For fifteen years he was editor of the North American Journal of Homœopathy, a periodical noted for its high standing and particularly for the excellency of its translations from the German. Dr. Lilienthal, one of the most rapid and best German translators in the Country, and his work in that line, has been very valuable. He was also a contributor to the *Chicago Investigator* and *Detroit Observer*, and I might say of almost every other Homœopathic Journal in the country. He was always a most prolific writer, and his articles upon medical topics of the day, were most valuable. Any question arising concerning the welfare and progress of Homœopathy, always found a ready advocate in him. He also translated the *Organon of Hahnemann*, and while occupying this position here in this College, taught it and it always gave him great pleasure to do so. He said to me once, "I like to go to the fountain head for the truth." But the greatest work of his life, that which will long stand as a monument to his memory, after those who knew him personally have passed away, was his "*Homœopathic Therapeutics*," the third edition of which he gave us last year. It is a grand life work, and a noble heritage to the profession. In the preface of this third edition, he gives us instructions which we should all follow. His words are these.

"Once I was young, but now I am old. My task is done. Take this Third Edition as the old man's testament to his many students and younger colleagues. Perfection is impossible, and such a work can never be expected to be finished.

Let every man and every woman do his and her duty, and our materia medica will be a pura, free from dross, and thus acceptable by all physicians, so that gradually a work can be issued worthy to be named Homœopathics."

Dr. Lilienthal was one of the first to favor the admission of women into our medical colleges, and into the profession. His work in the Woman's College he considered as one of the pleasantest duties of his life, and he gave his best energies to it:

The word duty to Dr. Lilienthal meant much, and when he was in active practice, wherever duty called, night or day, fair weather or storm, he was always there. I remember many times after he had spent a sleepless night, and poor in health, when he was not able to stay here in the city but a few hours on account of an aggravation of the trouble which finally caused his death, when it was very difficult for him to breathe, and most men would have remained at home—he would still come to this lecture-room and perform his duty, even though it caused him great distress. I have looked at him under those conditions, and felt new life stir in me as a result of his example. As a physician he was most successful with his cases; he gave his whole time to his work; it was his pleasure to work, and from that pleasure he gained the greatest happiness, inasmuch as he was working for others, and that always gives the best returns to anyone. The only amusement he cared for was the opera, and he had the intense German love for good music to a great degree. Wherever he practiced his cliental was large, and thousands all over the land have reason to think with hearts full of gratitude of the old doctor who has gone to his reward. He was a close prescriber, and his knowledge of materia medica was most comprehensive, so that he was able to select the right remedy and relieve his patient. Four names will go down in history together, Hering, Lippe, Dunham, Lilienthal, all Germans, all conscientious workers for homœopathy, and all working most directly for the purification of our materia medica.

As a man, Dr. Lilienthal was kind, gentle and sympathetic; unostentatious in his bearing and always a kind word for everyone, and quick to extend a helping hand to anyone in

distress. He was passionately fond of children, and his "Stories for Children" in a Jewish paper, under the nondeplume of Uncle Sam, were most instructive as well as enjoyable. To the medical student he was a true friend, ever ready to give them a word of encouragement or advice, and he liked to be with them. To his patients he was very dear, and the moment he stepped into the sick-room, there went with him that feeling of rest and security which a *noble man* always inspires.

The latter years of his life, since he has been residing in San Francisco, he has not engaged in active practice, as he did not feel able to do so; but he devoted his time to literary work, his college duties, and some consultation practice. He prepared a paper for the last meeting of our State Society, but was too feeble to read it in person, so it was presented by his son, Dr. James E. Lilienthal. In the last number of the CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH, which was in press at the time of his death, are true translations by him. So up to the last moment he did what he could to help on our meeting, and our journals, and by so doing helped on the great cause of Homœopathy. For some years passed he has been expecting his summons from on high, but he was not afraid to go; in fact, longed to join her, who had preceeded him thirty years ago. But when the shock did suddenly come, it was no less great to us than if it had not been expected.

Thus passed away one of our great men, and the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco, has great reason to be proud of the fact, that such a man was once a member of its faculty, and that his name is on the diplomas of some of its graduates. His best wishes up to the day of his death were for this institution, and he did all in his power to promote its welfare.

I can say no more; but there is in such a life, an example that we all may well emulate. I feel that my words have been weak for the occasion, but if I have been able to convey to your minds, something of the grandeur of his character, that you may profit by it, I will feel that I have paid him as grand a tribute as could be paid to anyone.

A CLINICAL CASE.

By J. L. COOMBS, M. D., GRASS VALLEY.

A widow lady, Mrs. P. L.—, æt. 32 years, one child æt. 10 years, has almost ever since a year after her only confinement, suffered periodically from pain in abdomen to back, or back to abdomen, very sickening in character and deep, aching dragging, the aching sensation becoming so acute as to cause cries and enforced recumbency in bed for a week or more; the wretchedness was even worse after menstrual "show" began, and the pain came suddenly, and suddenly she found herself free. Morphia, phenacetin, acetanilid, any or all the analgesics in fact had been resorted to by those who had prescribed heretofore, so that a sense of general malaise continued for about ten days after freedom from pain. The first prescription was bellad. 6x., which promptly relieved for an hour or two, but repetition failed to produce permanent benefit, although bell. 200 at night generally gave good rest.

After two months of indication treatment, and relief existing only so far as removal of analgesics, etc., was concerned, an examination was made, and a very sensitive ovary was found in Douglas' cul-de-sac, so irritated that touch induced terrible pain. In the position termed genu-pectoral, some continued gentle manipulations replaced the parts, apparently, and tampons saturated with glycerine, containing fluid extract belladonna leaves, *min.* V, ad 3ii, so long as pain remained, glycerine alone at other times, the congested condition subsided. The tampons were made by myself of oakum, surrounded by absorbent cotton and thread through center for removal, and the ovary was thereby retained in position. Should this procedure prove necessary, even once monthly, results are much pleasanter to patient than the drugs she had used so many months and years. Permanent cure seems probable now. One of her physicians had diagnosed a probable laceration of cervix uteri, but without having made an examination by touch nor speculum. The uterus was perfectly healthy, no leucorrhœa even at any time. Simply and purely a dislocation.

Two Cases where Alarming Symptoms Followed the Administration of Antikamnia.

By J. J. MILLER, M. D., SAN JOSE.

Mrs. W. A. W., æt. 42; subject to frequent attacks of gastralgia; otherwise a healthy, well-nourished woman. She was seen on the night of September 26th, suffering from one of her periodical attacks. She had taken the remedy that her family physician had left with her, to avert such attacks, with no benefit, and when I saw her she was employing hot applications and stimulants, which latter seemed to relieve somewhat; she had taken about two ounces of whiskey. Being much interested in the use of antikamnia, I gave her a five-grain powder in half a glass of water. In from fifteen to twenty minutes many symptoms resembling collapse supervened. The patient herself called attention to that "new medicine," and complained of feeling so strange. This was oppression, faintness, nervous biting at the lips and frequent sighing, with long-drawn inspirations. Soon a cold perspiration appeared with cold extremities and a labored heart action. Pulse, 73; temperature 98°. There was nausea and gaseous eructations, but no vomiting. All these symptoms disappeared as suddenly as they came on, and it must be said, with almost entire relief from the gastric pain. The alarming symptoms lasted about thirty minutes, and were apparently antidoted by cactus *O* in frequent doses.

Frank B.—, æt. 50; a large, healthy farmer of full habit, complaining of a headache, which he ascribed to biliousness, but which was undoubtedly a migraine, was given a five grain tablet of antikamnia. I continued to transact some business with him that was entirely foreign to his physical condition, but soon noticed that he was wiping his forehead much more frequently than the heat of a day would call for. I asked if he were warm; he replied, no; but that medicine had "started a queer kind of a sweat" on him, and that he "felt sick." He continued to walk about, however, and discussed various matters, but with frequent sighing and long drawn inspirations, together with the profuse perspiration. In about ten minutes he complained of more pronounced

nausea, and finally was obliged to go to his bed room, when vomiting occurred. At that time the face was pale, cold and moist. Pulse, 70, fairly strong; temperature, not taken. Stimulants soon brought about a reaction, and he was himself again, but with no relief from the headache. This patient also recognized the effect of the medicine immediately. These two cases while not severe enough to cause alarm in the physician, and while not dangerous, still excited considerable fear in the patient.

It has long been supposed, or suspected, that Antikamnia was a mixture of one or more of the aniline antipyretics, but it is only lately that I have seen its actual symptoms given. By analysis it is shown to be simply a mechanical mixture of acetanilid seventy parts, caffein twenty parts and bicarbonate of soda ten parts. As acetanilid, or antifebrin as it is oftener called, is the cheapest of all these antipyretics, costing not more than twenty cents an ounce, there is left a fair margin of profit for the antikamnia company of Saint Louis, where they sell this product at one dollar per ounce. But what is of more interest to physicians, is the relative effect of this mixture.

Five grains of a seventy per cent. mixture would give one about three grains of antifibrin, and from this small dose I have never seen nor heard of any serious symptoms occurring. When it was a more popular remedy than it is now, ten, fifteen and twenty grains were frequently exhibited, and with apparent impunity, though its well known effects on the heart lead to its abandonment.

Does caffein enhance its action as a depressant?

I have prescribed antikamnia in five grain doses, repeated every hour for three or four hours, for migraine, sick headache, neuralgia and muscular rheumatism, with fairly successful results. Certainly it has seemed to act better than the same amount of antifibrin alone; but in the light of my later experience I shall be extremely cautious in giving it.

Solanum Carolin is said to be a curative agent of much merit in epilepsy. It is also stated that it controls puerperal convulsions.

Ophthalmology and Otology.

CONDUCTED BY H. C. FRENCH, M. D.

CLINICAL ADVANTAGES OF LONDON.

No. III.

The Moorfield's Clinics.

The percentage of lost vision in cataract operations under the methodical management of the surgeons at the Royal Ophthalmic, is exceedingly small—probably less than five per cent., which is a remarkable showing when we remember the character of the material that forms the body of this immense clinic, which is drawn almost exclusive from the lower classes of London and its suburban society. There is a beautiful harmony, and absence of all envy and jealousy between this medical staff, and all their greetings and professional relations show perfect fraternity and harmony in aim and method, which doubtless contributes in no small degree to the grand success that attends their efforts, and might be advantageously copied by their trans-atlantic brethren. If one surgeon is necessarily absent for a few days his chosen colleague completes the cases in progress, and conducts the clinic of the absent member with the same freedom that he would his own, and this perfect confidence between the medical staff of the hospital can but contribute to the confidence of the public in their trustworthiness. In the preparation of the cases for the operating table the same unchanging routine is adopted in every instance, and nothing but the most trifling or accidental deviations vary the established method of procedure. If anæsthetics are administered the patient is strapped to the table and nitrous oxide gas is given freely to the point of perfect muscular relaxation, when the anæsthesia is completed by the free administration of pure chloroform to the point of absolute insensibility, and we were told that by this method, which was used re-

peatedly day by day, the fatality was exceedingly small. Cocaine is first instilled in the eye by means of a convenient dropper made for the purpose, and having a small glass tube passing through the center of the cork about midway into the bottle which holds half an ounce. The eye is then thoroughly irrigated between the divided lids with a warm ten per cent. solution of boracic acid, which passes through a hard rubber nozzle at the end of a small rubber hose which is attached to a nipple at the bottom of a quart porcelain mug, held by an attendant sufficiently high over the head of the patient to give the stream the requisite force. In answer to the question addressed to Mr. Nettleship, as to what the solution was, he replied, "boracic acid, but I regard pure warm water as equally good for cleansing purposes." The instruments employed in these operations are always submerged in the same boracic solution. It was never our pleasure to witness such a uniformity of mechanical skill and artistic execution in a collection of surgeons as in the case of these London oculists. They are all ambidextrous, and without exception, have perfectly steady hands, which gives a remarkable uniformity to the excellence of their performances, giving the visitor a sense of the simplicity of the most difficult operations under master hands. Mr. Nettleship is the only member of the college who almost invariably extracts the lens without an iridectomy, and showed the freedom and catholicity of his mind in the remark that he believed that ultimately a resort to iridectomy in cataract extractions, would be almost universal. The chief argument in favor of extraction without iridectomy is one purely of cosmetic effect. It is now believed by the best authorities, that so far as acuity of vision is concerned, it has no advantages over the older method with iridectomy. The iridectomy certainly lessens to some extent the risks of disastrous results, especially in the hands of surgeons who operate but seldom. The surgeons at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital whose operations we had the pleasure of witnessing were Messrs. Nettleship, Tweedy, Gunn, Morton, Tay, Lawford and Cooper, all of whom differed little in their general manner of operating, and in the uniform excellence and artistic method of their performances. Dr. Tweedy operates with-

out fixation, giving as his reason for this singular departure from established usage, that he thus avoids unnecessary irritation of the conjunctiva, which is a very small matter under aseptic methods, and the risks he thus entails would in our mind be in no sense compensated by the advantage gained, and we predict that a surgeon of such universal excellence will some day abandon the method. A majority of these surgeons perform an iridectomy at the time of extraction. Mr. Nettleship advanced the only argument we ever heard against a preliminary iridectomy, and that was that it interfered with the formation of an ample conjunctival flap, which he considers of great importance in protecting the scleral wound. When so many excellent surgeons agree in their general methods, and the results of their operations are so uniformly good, it necessarily gives us confidence that the most delicate and difficult operation in the domain of surgery, is at least approaching perfection. The operating room is furnished with rapidly closing blinds, and a strong electric light. We saw a large central corneal ulcer brought into view by the instillation of fluorescence, when under the electric light, the galvano cautery was carefully applied, burning the entire periphery of the ulcer up to the normal cornea, and afterwards the center was similarly treated. Three days after, the ulcer presented a healthy appearance, and the reparative process had fully commenced. The result in this case convinced us that this would be a valuable method to adopt in *ulcus serpens*, thus obviating the necessity of entering the anterior chamber, as by Saemisch's method. We witnessed some good results in plastic surgery, under aseptic conditions, and in short, everything that was done by these London oculists was in such a masterly and finished manner as to inspire the most enthusiastic attention and admiration from all their foreign visitors.

H. C. F.

Muriatic Acid is a remedy of great value in piles, especially among people advanced in years, whose piles continue to trouble them. The piles are large and painful, very tender, and suggest that ulceration has taken place. In such cases there is a general adynamia and an offensive odor of the breath and of other secretions is often present.

Colleges and Hospitals.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

By B. F. MERTZMAN, M. D., SAN DIEGO.

[Delivered before the Members of the Southern California Homœopathic Medical Society, assembled at San Diego, October 14, 1891.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY—To me has been assigned the very pleasant duty of extending to you in the name and behalf of the members of this Society, of the city of San Diego, a sincere greeting and hearty welcome. I know that I voice the sentiments of the friends of homœopathy and my colleagues, when I say in the language of the poet:

“Wo Mann singt da lass’ dich nieder,
Denk böse Menschen haben keine Lieder.”

You have the assurance of the poet, that you may abide with and need fear no evil from those who sing songs. You therefore have a double assurance when I inform you that we who welcome you here to-day all sing songs with which you are thoroughly familiar. Our hearts and voices are in harmonious accord in singing with you the songs that Hahnemann taught. Being unanimous on this point, we have the right to suppose that the great and vital muscle of life of each and every one of you pulsates in unison with true devotion and the fullest sympathy in grateful recognition of the attainments of him whose beneficent discovery we humbly represent here to-day.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is highly gratifying to me to welcome you to-day, for I know that the bright and intelligent faces I see around me are devoted to one great principle—a principle so simple, yet withal so truthful, that from its very inception it has defied the absurd and irrational forces arrayed against it. No machinations of human ingenuity have succeeded in staying its progress; onward, onward, has been its course, each and every day has added to its momentum. The law of *similia similibus curantur*, with its inherent merit has cut a deep and mighty channel in the stream of allopathic therapeutics. Along the shores may be seen

scattered without number the wrecks and debris of systems and theories that for a time attempted to stay its onward course. Onward, onward did I say, yes this very day homœopathy finds its strongest and most enthusiastic exponents, and its most intelligent and refined clientele on the far western shores of the mighty Pacific. Even here the fathomless depths have failed to retard its progress for the very antipodes are awakening to the great truth of its teachings, and with acclamations of joy pay homage to its discoverer. Ladies and Gentlemen, here in the glorious land of the setting sun, on the soil of the fairest and brightest star, in the galaxy of states of the Union, you enjoy privileges once denied to our predecessors. Here on the south-western-most confines of the great United States, you have vouchsafed to you by the purchase of previous blood, the highest attributes of freemen—freedom of principle, freedom to speak that principle and freedom to follow that principle, and woe betide him who would dare to take from you your liberty and belief in that principle. Though it be superfluous for us to add words of adoration at the shrine of Samuel Hahnemann, yet the thought will assert itself that it may not be amiss to do so on this occasion. Would that I had a thousand tongues to sing his praises, for each day augments the love and veneration I bear for him and his discovery. Many were the names of men who sprang into prominence in the science of medicine during the progressive seventeenth century, but whatever may have been their attributes, they were far inferior to Hahnemann in many respects. It was in beneficence of spirit and quality of mind that Hahnemann surpassed all medical students of his times. His ambition was as great as the arena, and the arena was the world. His courage was equal to his ambition, and his genius to his courage. In power of observation he was preeminent above all his contemporaries. As in the case of all discoverers, it has been the fate of Samuel Hahnemann to have his name used as a synonym for ridicule and imposition. His discovery was, and is to the present day, ostracized and denounced by those who have not even given it a superficial examination. The bigotry of the enemies of his theory has so overbalanced their reason that it has shut

out from their sight the better qualities of the man and the great truth of his discovery. In humanity and magnanimity he was preeminent above all the great men of his day. It can be truly said that by him alone was instituted among the progressive nations—a system of medicine which had a method, and which had an end and aim beyond the mere fact of personal notoriety. The consequences of Hahnemann's career and his imperishable works were in the highest measure salutary. Before his day medicine was effete. For centuries the baneful influence of empiricism had hung like a pall on the spirit of the medical profession. Hahnemann dispelled the cloud and liberated medicine from the bondage of darkness and uncertainty. He drew across heathen and barbaric medicine the tremendous plowshare of reform. He stirred the medical profession to their profoundest depths. He broke up and trampled on the traditions and precedents of the systems of old. He cleft the high walls which barbarism, owl-like had reared between herself and the light; and the light streamed through. He came as a harbinger of hope to progressive medicine. He was a scholar and close observer. He spoke and practiced that the strong yields to the mild. His beautiful system flowed like a stream of silver through the dirt and nauseating debris of the East. It carried on its liquid tide the most profound reform medicine has ever seen. Even the works of such arrogant bigots and uncompromising enemies of homœopathy of the present day as Bartholow, Phillips, Wood and Ringer, bear in their plagiaristic pages the evidence of its mighty influence. Medicine has grown like a hyacinth from the mire of Hahnemann's battles. Suffering humanity heard the sounds thereof and was glad, and quivered with the agitation of new life. Medicine put on new robes and walked like a queen over the preposterous and inhuman systems of old. Hahnemann by his discovery gave civilization a victory over darkness, and the sky of medicine has grown brighter from east to west over the whole world ever since. Though in his death we lost the master, the result of his discovery and activities have taken so firm a hold on the medical profession as never to be uprooted. For men having once risen to a better estate and felt the blessings of sunlight do not willingly go back to

darkness, or lie again contented in the wallow or barbarism.

Ladies and gentlemen, here on the shores of the great Pacific, whose boundless and mighty waters present a panorama of constant and ever changing colors and beautiful forms, where each gentle wave scatters diamonds in profusion on the musical sands of the beach, where the morning sun gilds the mountain tops with mantles of gold; here within the halls of magnificent proportions of the beautiful Hotel del Coronado, the peer of all hostelries, we invite you to unfurl your colors and welcome you to accept our hospitalities. Some of you poor inlanders, who have been enjoying the luxury of a temperature of one hundred and ten degrees and over, may have some illdefined recollection of having heard once upon a time, that such a place as San Diego, with its magnificent bay, its beautiful hotel and perfect climate, did exist somewhere in Southern California. Will you excuse the presumption which prompts me to inform you that such a place exists in reality, and that you may enjoy freely and to your hearts' content its many beauties and its salubrious atmosphere.

The thought suggests itself to me that I am wandering from my subject, and hence the chanting of praises of our scenery and the wonderful resources of our hidden back country must be deferred to another occasion.

Ladies and gentlemen, with this second regular meeting of our infant society, we inaugurate an era in its history, from which we expect to date a new awakening in the best interest of humanity and our profession at large. I do not claim to be a prophet, but if I can interpret the indications correctly, everything appears to conspire to make this meeting a triumphant success, and foreshadows for our society a bright future. Your views and deliberations cannot fail to be productive of great good, and will be a lasting benefit to each member. Your experience will furnish the incentive for new ideas and the confirmation of old ones. It is my sincere wish that this meeting may serve to strengthen the bond of mutual friendship and esteem for each other, a friendship which shall unite us all as members of one noble profession, and which shall bind us in one common brotherhood, and



when you leave for your homes again, may you bear with you as kind remembrance of us as we shall ever retain of you and your work, and take with you the conviction that our welcome of to-day was heartfelt and sincere.

Resolutions Passed by the Faculty of the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco, on the Death of Professor Samuel Lilienthal.

WHEREAS: Dr. Samuel Lilienthal, one of the oldest practitioners of Homœopathy in this country, and one of the ablest exponents of its principles; a man of sterling integrity of purpose; an indefatigable worker in the cause which he espoused, and which was so near to his heart; who was for three years, until failing health and strength compelled him to resign, a member of this faculty, has been removed by death from our midst, and,

WHEREAS; in the calling above of our venerable brother, and co-worker, to his well earned rest, and reward in a higher sphere; we lose an able, upright and conscientious physician, ever ready to answer to the call of duty, and to fight for the advancement of the great law of cure, promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann, sparing neither time or strength in carrying forward the means which would insure its ultimate success as the best method of treatment for the permanent relief for human suffering, and

WHEREAS, his loss will be felt by the great school of Homœopathy all over this broad land, and that each of us who knew him personally, will feel that we have lost a friend whom we value beyond price; for by his gentleness of character and purity of life, he had endeared himself to all, and,

WHEREAS, now that his work is finished, and we have the example of his noble life to help us in our works, therefore be it

Resolved, that we pass these resolutions as a fitting tribute to his memory, to be spread upon our records; a copy to be sent to his son, Dr. James E. Lilienthal, and a copy to be given to the California Homœopath, for publication in its next issue.

The Southern California Homœopathic Medical Society.

THE regular semi-annual meeting of the above society was held at the Hotel del Coronada, San Diego, October 14th, 15th and 16th. President Arndt in the chair. There are about sixty members of this Society and the meeting was well attended. Many interesting papers were read evoking entertaining and instructive discussions. A further report will appear in our December number.

Correspondence.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 1, 1891.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—It has been proposed by a number of homœopathic physicians to publish Dr. Fincke's Translation of Hahnemann's "Organon" It will contain about 272 pages; to be printed upon the finest paper, the best carbon ink, and bound with the best muslin. This can be done for \$1.50 per copy, providing a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained. To do this, it will be necessary that each subscriber be prompt to send in his name and the number of copies he will subscribe for. By doing so, the work can be completed in a short time, and it is desirable that it should be done as soon as possible. It is positively necessary that a correct copy of the "Organon" be in the hands of every homœopathic physician, so that they may become familiar with just what Hahnemann has said about the LAW and its application to all cases of sickness, as well as the universality of that law.

It is well known that Dr. Fincke is a thorough German scholar, and that he is perfectly familiar with the English language, and that he has made a true and literal translation of the "Organon," which gives us just what Hahnemann has said, and if the profession will come forward and help to publish it, then it can be quickly done, otherwise it must remain as were it a closed book for a long time to come.

We, as homœopathic physicians, have remained long enough on the defensive; it is time for us to act on the offensive, and I know of no better document to put into the hands of our patrons than a copy of the "Organon." Loan it to one, and soon as they have read it, loan to another and keep it going. Tell them that it exemplifies the law by which we prescribe and practice medicine.

From actual experience, this has proved successful in my hands. Every one who has carefully read the "Organon" will become a homœopath, and they will have no use for empiricism or quackery ever after. I have put myself down for twenty-five (25) copies; a number of others have done the same. I shall use them in that way if we can succeed in getting the work published, and would advise others to do the same.

Now, my dear Doctor, how many copies will you subscribe for? Only a limited edition will be published. It will not be put into book-stores or pharmacies for sale. Should it happen that some one of the subscribers shall have passed away before the work is completed, the copies that they have subscribed for will not be sold for less than two dollars and a half (\$2.50) per copy. It is not the intention to publish only just the number that are subscribed for.

Now, Doctor fill up the enclosed blank and return as soon as you can, and in the course of two or three weeks send us the money for the same. If not a sufficient number of copies are guaranteed then your money will be returned and the publication dropped.

You will see that a work of this size and character can not be published for that price unless the money is on hand to pay for the work as it progresses, and I will not run up a debt that can not be met with the cash in hand. All that come forward and help to get this work out shall have the benefit of the same.

Fraternally yours,

J. R. HAYNES, M. D.
120 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Editorial Notes.

IN MEMORIAM.

SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, physician, teacher, editor and author, with an international reputation, respected, honored and beloved on all sides, after more than the allotted three score years and ten of an active, untiring, industrious life spent in the service of his fellow men and always devoted to the best interest of his profession, finally left his earthly career, October 3d. Dr. Lilienthal was born December 5th, 1815, in Munich, Germany. He was graduated with full honors, in the University of his native city. Soon afterwards he emigrated to America, where he embraced Homœopathy as his medical faith. After practising in several places successfully, he finally settled in the City of New York, in 1857, from which time his public career became known wherever Homœopathy is acknowledged. Here, as a physician of large practice, a trusted consultant, a beloved teacher, a constant contributor to the periodicals of the school and gifted author of the most complete Homœopathic therapeutics; he

has done much to mould the mental characteristics of a whole generation of Homœopathists, and of all the great teachers of our school, he also was one of the best known to the general practitioner through his connection with our journalistic literature. As a champion of the pure principles of Homœopathy as interpreted by men like Hering, Dunham, Lippe and Guernsey, to whose teachings he delighted to draw his readers at all times, he did yeoman service to our school. While lacking none of the fervid faith of these great men in the universality of the law, he was free from their dogmatism and the unchanging youthfulness of his mind made him ever keenly alive to all the questions that lay in the line of progress of modern medicine. To him we were wont to look for the first of the issues of modern thought in medicine and have them illuminated by the light of the Homœopathic principles and thereby relegated to their proper place amongst us. His breadth of vision and wide sympathy was extended also to his estimate of men. Here was no narrow acceptance of some and blind rejection of others, merely because they represented different views. He could accept the principles of both as different manifestations of some deeper truth and by being loyal to this, he could be just to all. As a writer, Dr. Lilienthal was very prolific, more especially as compiler and interpreter he stood without a peer, using his sympathetic appreciation of the labors of others together with his own broad culture and wise discrimination to winnow for the benefit of the profession the contributions that were brought from all quarters. THE CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH especially, owes him a large debt of gratitude for his constant cheerful aid at all times, answering every appeal promptly and gladly, greatly to the value and interest of its pages. His contributions can be found in almost every number from its first inception up to the time of his death. Our readers will sadly miss him and the editors hardly know where to look for one able and willing to take his place even in part. It is for those of us who remain to continue the work he did so well in the same spirit of loyalty to truth and unselfish devotion to the cause—done in this spirit there can be no doubt of the ultimate results.

WM. BOERICKE.

WHY is it that so few Presidents of life insurance companies are able to see beyond the end of their noses? Can they not recognize the very evident fact that a large proportion of their business comes from believers in and adherents to the homœopathic doctrine? These persons would prefer being examined by a physician of their own school, and yet there is hardly a life insurance company in the country that is honest and progressive enough to provide examiners of any but allopathic school of medicine. It affords us pleasure to chronicle the fact that the New England Life Insurance Company, of which H. K. Field is the accomplished and genial general agent, has broken away from the old-established custom of medical illiberality and has appointed several homœopathic physicians as medical examiners. The New England is a good company for the homœopaths of California to remember.

THIS question of life insurance examiners is causing a great deal of discussion everywhere. The homœopaths of the country have at least become aroused to the injustice of the present system of appointments and are determined to demand a recognition by the different companies. If the homœopathic physicians of the United States would refuse to insure with any company that did not have examiners of our school and would steadily recommend to their patients those progressive organizations that have homœopathic physicians on their medical staff, the leading life insurance companies would be forced for self protection to accord us our rights.

HARDLY a week passes that some new outrage is not reported in connection with the present allopathic management of the City and County Hospital, and yet the same old crowd continues in authority and no change seems likely to occur. Is this disgraceful state of affairs to last forever? Are these same men to grow fat and sleek at the expense of the taxpayers and flaunt their stupidity in the face of public opinion, while we, as Homœopaths, are crowded out of our just share in the administration of these various institutions

for the support of which we must however submit to regular assessment? The Homœopaths of this City and State have rights which are being trampled on in the most barefaced and outrageous manner, and the CALIFORNIA HOMœOPATH intends to continue agitating this matter until a reform is brought about and we obtain the rights that these political schemers have denied us.

IN another month the commencement exercises of the class of '91 of the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco will be held, and another successful year be added to those already passed. We are proud of our College—of the work for Homœopathy it has accomplished and the certainty of increased usefulness that the future holds in store. If the Homœopaths of the Coast would but take the interest in the success of the institution that they should, the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco would, within five years, be one of the foremost schools of medical instruction in the world. A hearty invitation is extended to the Homœopathic physicians of the Coast to be present at the commencement exercises to be held in Odd Fellow's Hall, on December 10th, and see for themselves what their brethren about the Bay have accomplished.

C. L. TISDALE, M. D.

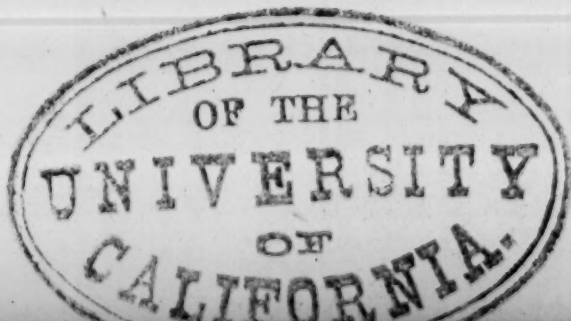
Personals.

DR. P. A. TERRY has returned to the city and again located at 420 7th street.

OUR co-editor, DR. CHAS. L. TISDALE, was recently made the happy father of a daughter. Our congratulations.

DR. J. J. MILLER, of San Jose, gave us a call a few days ago. The doctor has an interesting paper in this issue.

DR. JNO. STEINER, of Vancouver, Washington, has a good practice that he wishes to dispose of as he will have to remove to the coast on account of his wife's health. It is a good chance for the right man. Only one other Homœopathist in the place, a lady.



DR. B. J. STANSBURY, of Buffalo, N. Y., gave us a call a few days ago. The Doctor is looking for a location on this Coast.

TRYPHINNIE B. COSACK, M. D., has located at 236 Taylor street, San Francisco, and devotes herself especially to diseases of women and children.

DR. JEAN DEWESSE has removed her office to No. 508 Sutter street, one of the choicest locations in the city, where, we hope she will find lots of work and rich rewards.

THE FABIOLA is the name of a new Sanitarium and private infirmary opened at 486 North Flores Street, San Antonio, Texas, by Dr. C. E. FISHER, editor of *The Southern Journal of Homœopathy*. Write to him for prospectus.

THE Homœopathists of Texas have presented a memorial to the Regents of the State University, asking for the appointment of a professorship relating to homœopathic subjects. The time is coming when every State institution teaching medicine will cease to discriminate between schools.

DR. C. M. SEELEY, of Petaluma, died suddenly of heart disease about the middle of October. Dr. SEELEY was a well-known and respected physician of this coast, having practiced several years in this city. He removed to Petaluma about a year ago, and had already built up a large and lucrative practice in that town.

MR. E. W. RUNYON, of the firm of Boericke & Runyon, is at present sojourning in the East. Mr. RUNYON's trip is a purely business one, and our physicians will probably profit by it, as he visits all of the homœopathic pharmacies of the United States. He writes that he has run across one or two homœopathic pharmacies which are in fact allopathic drug stores flying the homœopathic flag a few feet below the mast head—"if they ran it up they might bust," he facetiously adds. Mr. RUNYON will return, we hope, with new ideas imported especially for our benefit, and if he does, he is the man to put them in action.

Book Reviews.

Orificial Surgery. By E. H. PRATT, A.M., M.D., LL. D. Chicago: Halsey Brothers.

If any man on earth should know how to write a book on orificial surgery that man is Dr. Pratt, for he is certainly the best living exponent of the subject.

The book is by no means an exhaustive treatise on orificial surgery, but every one of its 160 pages gives some valuable fact clearly and concisely presented. Dr. Pratt's faith in the "Orificial Philosophy" is shown in every word he writes, and no person can read his book without becoming a convert

to at least a large proportion of the author's views. The attention of the profession is every year being more engrossed by a careful study of the various orifices of the human body and the diseases to which their condition points, and any light that can be thrown on the subject as yet so obscure, is a welcome addition to medical literature. Especially is the generous counsel of so wise and honest a teacher as Professor Pratt of incalculable value to the inquiring student. We shall await with impatience the appearance of the "larger treatise" promised by the author. C. L. TISDALE, M. D.

Clinical Items.

Hepar in doses of one to three grains night and morning, was given in one hundred cases of leucorrhœa, not depending upon ulceration, and unassisted by local treatment, and produced a complete cure. It has also been given in vaginitis, rhinitis and catarrhal deafness.—*Dr. Whitney.*

Oleander, irritable condition of the digestive organs with functional impairment, characterized by vomiting of food and sour, bilious matter, ravenous appetite, sinking sensation, diarrhœa and obscuration of sight.

Pure Benzole is the latest remedy for whooping-cough. It is said to be of equal benefit in the adult or child. In all young infants it seems to have an immediate effect. It not only seems to relieve the distressing paroxysms in number and character, but it relieves the evidences of complication, which seem to be arising, such as bronchitis, pleuritis, pneumonitis, nervous complications, spasms, etc. In many cases of whooping-cough there is a certain cerebral congestion, evidenced by a dilated pupil, these are the cases in which belladonna is especially indicated; benzole is advised as equally efficacious. Two minims in mucilage is the proper sized dose for a six months old child; five minims is the proper dose for an adult. This agent was advised many years ago, but has never come into general use in the treatment of this persistent trouble.

Condurango, employed in the form of powder, is efficacious in painful affections of the stomach, sup. gastric ulcer.—*Hall.*

STAPHISAGRIA IN CYSTOCELE.—Dr. Edward Blake says: In cases of prolapsed bladder, where the unfortunate subject either could not or would not submit to the radical operation for the repair of the perineum. I have been for many years in the habit of employing staphisagria locally to the vesicle tumor, and at the same time administering a high dilution of this remedy internally. Topically, the drug is best applied in the form of a saturated glycerole on tampons of carefully carded animal wool.

On more than one occasion women who had decided to let me do perinæorrhaphy for them, have so sensibly improved under it that, to my chagrin, the operation has been postponed *sine die*.

In Dr. Clarke's practice, in a case of prolapsed bladder, where there was sensitiveness of the pudenda as shown by aggravation on sitting down, staphisagria had given great relief.—*Monthly Hom. Review*.

Ammon. carb is a useful remedy in coryza, also in sore throat, where the feeling is as if skinned. Frequent fainting and great failure of strength is a good general indication for the drug.

Strychnia competes with quinine in its beneficial effect in chronic ear-diseases—chronic unvarying tinnitus is characteristic of it.

Selections.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

By NATHAN NUTTING, M. D., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

On January 1, 1891, I finished a service of six and one-half years in the "Wartburg Orphans' Farm School." This institution is located about two miles from Mount Vernon, N. Y., and is situated on very high ground, in one of the healthiest portions of Westchester County. The "school" was instituted twenty-five years ago, and the "farm" at that

time contained eighty acres; recently, forty acres were added. The site of the main building, a noble structure of stone, is on the highest point, and near by is the school-room and chapel, and a building erected last year for the use of the kindergarten. This was organized, and is still maintained, as a non-sectarian institution, admitting both sexes irrespective of belief or non-belief of the parents. Applicants are received without regard to nationality. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, from the beginning having declined public aid. The present director is a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and a large proportion of the inmates are Germans or of German parentage. The Board of Directors is composed largely of gentlemen of the same nationality. While in the beginning the number of inmates was small, being about twenty, the number has steadily increased until now there are ninety-six at the school. Since my service began, July 1, 1884, the average has been about eighty.

When we consider that nearly all of the children are the offspring of phthisical parents, that they are all subject to diseases incident to childhood, that prior to their entrance to the "school" their homes were homes of misery and want, that they were subjects of neglect and abuse, that while roaming about the farm or assisting those in charge of machinery they were liable to meet with accidents, we might reasonably infer that the mortality would far exceed the average; but such is not the fact. Accidents have happened and epidemics have occurred, and yet the mortality rate has been exceedingly low.

Last year, my friend Dr. A. B. Norton, when compiling his "Directory of Homœopathic Physicians of New York and Vicinity," sent me the following clipping marked "Please correct and return":

HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTIONS—*Wartburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; opened in 1866.*

An institution of the Evangelical Lutheran Church into which orphan children of both sexes are received without reference to the nationality or creed of their parents, and in which they find a Christian Home. Number of inmates, 87. In six years there has been but one death, which occurred before the physician reached the school. Attending physician, Dr. Nathan Nutting, Mt. Vernon.

I wrote the doctor that the clipping was correct, and I find it in the Directory of 1890. This year I received the same clipping with a like request. As no death had occurred during the year 1890, I made the correction and returned it to the doctor.

Such a record is certainly remarkable, if not without a parallel. While it can be claimed, I think, without egotism, that the application of the law of similia has been the most potent factor in securing such unusual results, a healthy location, strict cleanliness, a bountiful supply of plain, nutritious food, the improved home life, a rigid scrutiny as regards the habits of the inmates, together with unrestricted exercise in the open air, have, without doubt, contributed in no small degree.

For many years prior to my connection with the institution (indeed I do not know but what it was from the beginning) the institution had been under the care of my predecessor, Dr. Jones. Remarkable as has been the record during my connection with the institution, the record during its entire history is scarcely less so. During the quarter of a century of its existence, but five deaths have occurred. Can such a record be paralleled?—*N. A. J. H.*

CONDURANGO AND CONDURANGIN.

By E. M. HALE, M. D.

The following are the conclusions formulated by Dr. Guye-not as a result of a series of experiments made to test the therapeutic value of these substances:

1. "*Condurango* employed in the form of a powder appears to be remarkably efficacious in painful affections of the stomach, and especially in the case of gastric ulcer, ulcer and irritation of the gastric mucous membrane.

2. "Cases of cancer of the stomach, which have been claimed to be cured as the result of treatment with *condurango*, are certainly to be regarded as errors in diagnosis. In all probability the majority of them were cases of ulcerative gastritis.

3. "*Condurangin* possesses an extremely curious and interesting action. It causes a veritable locomotor ataxia, which is due, without doubt, in view of its late appearance, to the formation of some toxic substance produced by the splitting up of *condurangin* in the organism.

4. "In view of the fact that the chemical nature of *condurangin* is not yet thoroughly established, and its physiological action not being thoroughly understood, the bark of *condurango* should be employed in therapeutics and not *condurangin*."

It seems that this remedy, about which once gathered so much quackery and charlatanism, may become a really useful one, when we get the symptoms to guide us, in addition to the above clinical facts.

The observation that it causes a "veritable *locomotor ataxia*," is of great value, and as we have so few medicines homœopathic to that condition, it should be immediately tested. Any drug so closely homœopathic as this seems to be, should be given not below the 6th, at first, the lower dilutions can be used afterwards.

I would advise that triturations be made of the pure powdered bark.

In ulceration of the stomach, it may vie with *arsenic* and *uranium nitrate*.

The bark was used in the cases referred to in doses of five to ten grains, finely powdered, repeated three or five times a day, before meals, in water. It may be that there is a local sedative action of the powder as with *bismuth*.

Note on the Internal Use of Oil of Eucalyptus.

By ED. M. MADDEN, M. B., BROMLEY, ENG.

I wish very briefly to call the attention of my colleagues to the valuable and rapid action of the *eucalyptus* oil when given internally, especially for acute diarrhœa.

A glance at its provings in the new *Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis* shows a perfect picture of acute general catarrh, but with a special tendency to act on the bowels, as indica-

ted by symptoms beginning with "*skirmishing, aching pains in upper bowels, with feeling as if diarrhœa was impending,*" and going through "*sharp aching pains in lower bowels with thin, watery, yellow diarrhœa*" up to "*tenderness and burning sensation in stomach and bowels with great heat in rectum, followed by tenesmus, with discharge of mucus and great prostration.*"

The use of this drug both internally and by inhalation in catarrhal affections of the nose, throat and bronchi is common enough in general practice, and is only one more instance of the widespread, though unconscious, use of drugs which are truly homœopathic to the diseases they cure, and in this case, I fear not nearly so much used by those who accept the principle of *similia similibus* as by those who merely act empirically.

But its use in acute diarrhœa, especially of the kind which is so prevalent during the summer and autumn, has not so far as I know, been hitherto recorded, nor among those I have spoken to does it seem to have been at all appreciated.

It is, however, a most valuable and rapidly acting medicine in these cases and since my attention was first called to it last year by Dr. Molson, now of Wimbledon, I have learned to put great trust in it, and am anxious it should be more widely known.

The following, which is the last case out of many in which it has done me good service, is a fair illustration of its efficacy.

Mr. W., æt. 43. was seen first at 9 A. M., on August 16th, 1889. Since getting wet a week ago had been suffering from pains across the upper abdomen, with profuse yellow watery diarrhœa. No appearance of blood, but a little mucus. P. 100 T. 100° F. Tongue very foul, yellow and shiny.

I at once ordered him to take the eucalyptus oil, in doses of two drops on a lump of sugar every two hours.

I saw him again at five P. M. the same day, when all severe pain had ceased, his bowels had only acted twice and the motions were less fluid and smaller in quantity. P. 84. T. 99.6°. The next morning the diarrhœa and pain had entirely ceased. P. 72. T. normal, and he made an uninterrupted recovery.—*Hom. Review.*

Alstonia Scholaris.

This medicinal agent is to be found in India and in some parts of Australia. It is used by the people in the above named countries as a remedy in malarial fevers in place of cinchona.

The powdered bark is the form in which it is mostly used. It has a slight but not unpleasant aromatic taste, reminding one of a poor quality of cinnamon which has nearly lost its flavor from age and exposure.

The chief use I have made of it is in diarrhoea and in the latter stage of dysentery, after the fever has passed and the upper bowels are evacuated. I have made use of it in combination with charcoal and bismuth subnit. in the summer bowel troubles of children.

Alstonia scholaris is a good remedy to handle the looseness of the bowels in typhoid fever. I believe in this instance that it gives us some little antiseptic property. It seems to give a soothing effect to an irritated bowel, together with an astringency, making it altogether a very valuable remedy.

It is also a fine remedy to relieve the bowel trouble attending the latter stages of consumption.

Treatment of Nervous Affections of the Stomach.

Dr. Von Sohlern, Kissingen, acknowledges the progress made in the diagnosis of this class of diseases, but says their treatment leaves much to be desired. Too many obstinately remain wedded to old notions, though polypharmacy may now be considered a thing of the past, but in relation to diet many errors are still prevalent. In relation to digestibility, provings ought to be made on healthy stomachs by many students, for it is too often the case that the dietary regimen of one physician contradicts that of another one. A prevailing idea is that the strength of the patient must be supported, but this can only be accomplished by attending to the stomach itself, by increasing or exhibiting its secretions; by inciting muscular action, so that gastric digestion becomes normal, and as soon as this is the case, bodily strength and weight will return. Not only qualitatively, but

also quantitatively, our dietary regimen must be carried out. It is very hard to say what is easily digested, and strict individualization is of the utmost importance. Most nervous dyspeptics acknowledge that on account of their neurasthenia they were advised to live well and to hold fast, nearly exclusively, to animal diet—hence their indigestion of albuminous matter exceeded by far the physiological limits. We must bring more diversity into their modes of living if we wish to restore their flagging nervous system, for physiology teaches that such a one-sided diet must be injurious if persisted in, and a mixed diet is necessary to keep mind and body at its normal condition. It is a fatal error to overburden the stomach of neurasthenic patients with albuminous food. We might learn something from the animal world by comparing the life of phlegmatic cattle with the ferociousness and irritability of carnivorous animals. A people living on cereals and plants will be found of a mild character, while hunting people are more energetic, wild, even cruel. Dujardin Beaumetz at the last medical congress showed the intimate connection between dilatation of the stomach and neurasthenia, and dilatation is a sure sign of poor digestion, in consequence of which toxic substances increase in the stomach and intestines, and albuminous substances are the chief carriers of ptomaines, leading to loss of vitality, to general lassitude, though they live well in their estimation—*Berlin Klin, Wochenschr.*, 20, 1891.

Manzanita.

This is another remedy that is new to at least ninety-nine per cent. of the physicians of the world. It has a local reputation as a household remedy in diarrhœa, and ill conditions of mucous surfaces.

This is a small shrub or tree from a foot or two to possibly twenty feet in height, which is found upon the Pacific coast. The wood is very hard and of a dark wine color, and is largely used for making pipes, canes and umbrella handles.

It bears a berry that is large and abundant and serves as food for the grizzly bear, of which they are fond. The plant

takes its name from the Spanish *Manzana*—and as translated meaning little apples. The leaves are the part used in medicine, and may be used in form of an infusion or tincture.

It has been used with good results in gonorrhœa and gleet, both locally and internally. In the treatment of the first named malady it should not be used until the inflammatory stage has passed, as any astringent by condensing the tissue imparts a stimulus effect to it, which often increases the difficulty, and as a rule, should not be used, except in the after stage. It has given good results as a wash in leucorrhœa and vaginitis as well as in catarrhal conditions of the nose, throat and stomach. Its taste is slightly astringent and bitter, and in my opinion is very much like the *hydrastis canadensis*, and the *berberis aquafolia* in its action, owing to a common principle *berberina* which does the work. The dose of *O* is from gtt. i. to xxx.

GALL-STONE FORMATION.—At the Congress for Internal Medicine, held last April, at Wiesbaden, Prof. Naunyn read an interesting paper on cholelithiasis. He holds that the essential basis for the occurrence of cholelithiasis is catarrh of the mucous membrane of the biliary passages, that is to say, a “stone-forming,” desquamative angiocholitis. The reason for this as developed in his previous argument, is a disturbance in the ready out-flow of the bile. And bile is through its containing bile-salts of the alkalies, a powerful poison to protoplasm. It is readily conceivable that these can act injuriously upon the epithelium of the bile passages and that this injurious action is favored and increased by retention of bile. Overfilling of the gall-bladder and the distension which its walls thus undergo, are not matters of indifference. Further engorgement of the bile passage by the bile can give rise to an infectious angiocholitis, a bacillus being frequently found in the bile. This bacillus is very similar to Escherich's *bacterium coli commune* and it probably comes from the intestine. When this bacillus is introduced into a dog's gall-bladder, after ligating the duct, there follows a severe desquamative catarrh of the bile passages and necrosis in the liver. The animal dies in a few days

of general infection. It is very interesting that the infection by this bacillus only occurs when the bile passages are choked; if it be injected without tying previously the ductus choledochus it causes no injury and disappears in a short time from the bile. Concerning therapy of cholelithiasis (not gall-stone colic) Naunyn points out that the amount of cholesterine and lime in the bile (the constituents of gall-stone) are not influenced by the food and hence there is no prophylactic diet, although long periods between meals may, by retention of bile for a long time in the gall-bladder, favor the formation of the stone. Cholagogues (even the biliary acids) have no cholagogue effect to be compared with that of a plentiful mixed diet. The best therapeutic effects is to be obtained from the mineral waters that have a pronounced influence upon peristalsis and upon the intestinal abdominal viscera, and best of all is carlsbad. As the formation of gall-stone is not a general constitutional trouble nor an anomaly of nutrition, and does not depend upon abnormal composition of the bile, but upon disease of the mucous membrane of the gall-bladder, it would be most desirable in severe cases of cholelithiasis to extirpate the gall-bladder. And it becomes the duty of the general practitioner to see that such surgical measures are not too often needed. Hence early recognition of the affection is of great importance. The diagnosis must not be dependent upon the view that cholelithiasis is a rare affection, or even that it is a form of icterus; it is a very common disorder and for the most part without icterus.—*Wien med. Wochensch.*, 17, 1891. O'C.

ASPIDOSPERMINE.—The active principle of quebracho blanco, is used in any case where a fluid extract of the plant would be indicated, as in difficult breathing attending the latter stages of consumption; asthma where it is the result of an organic change in the structure of the parts; bad cases of bronchitis, and in many other cases where there is difficult oxygenation of the blood. The effect of the administration will often be manifest for twenty-four hours after it is given, and in such instances it is not necessary to repeat the doses until the condition of the patient demands it. I regard it as a very valuable medicine, and one that fills a place that has been unoccupied.—*Exchange*.